

DESCRIPTION

Arrangement for correcting colour video signals

5 Technical field

The invention relates to an arrangement for correcting colour video signals, in particular colour video signals generated by a film scanner, with a matrix, through which the colour video signals pass and which can be used to control the proportions of three primary colours in matrixed colour value signals.

Background of the invention

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When generating colour video signals from optical originals, for example when scanning films, colour errors occur, inter alia, by virtue of the fact that the filter curves during colour splitting do not correspond to the ideal curves. These errors can largely be corrected by matrixing the colour value signals. In this case, the coefficients of the matrix are set manually whilst observing the reproduced image.

25 The remaining, generally slight colour corruptions are conspicuous, however, particularly when the same original is scanned by two different recording apparatuses, particularly when the same film is reproduced by two different film scanners.

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Summary of the invention

The arrangement according to the invention is characterized in that provision is made of means for controlling the matrix in a manner dependent on the hue which the colour video signals respectively represent. The arrangement according to the invention enables such a precise correction of the colour video signals that the same film produces an identical colour impression

as filed

when scanned by different apparatuses.

5 An advantageous refinement of the arrangement according to the invention consists in the fact that provision is made of memories for storing coefficients of the matrix or correction values for the coefficients of the matrix that are set previously in a manner dependent on the hue.

10 In order to avoid noise influences and exaggerated corrections of pixels with low colour saturation, in one development of the invention, provision is made of means for reducing the effect of the correction in the case of low colour saturation.

15 The arrangement according to the invention consists in the fact that a converter for generating a hue signal from the colour video signals is connected by its output to address inputs of memories for a respective
20 correction value to be fed to the matrix. In this case, a reduction of the effect of the control in the case of low colour saturation may be achieved by virtue of the fact that the converter has a further output, which carries a colour saturation signal and is connected to
25 multipliers located in the supply lines of the correction values to the matrix.

The colour video signals are generally present as colour value signals, for which purpose, in the case of
30 the arrangement according to the invention, it may be provided that the converter comprises a converter matrix for generating colour difference signals and a coordinate converter.

35 Another advantageous refinement of the arrangement according to the invention consists in the fact that the matrix comprises nine further multipliers and three adders, in each case three further multipliers being

connected to inputs of an adder and having three colour video signals - fed as colour value signals - applied to them, and in that a correction value/coefficient can be fed to a respective one of the further multipliers
5 from one of the memories.

For setting the corrections, it is preferably provided that the correction values can be loaded into the memories from a computer, and in that the computer has
10 a program for setting the coefficients. The computer may be provided with corresponding input devices, for example rotary regulators, which facilitate a selection of the hue that is respectively to be corrected and the setting of the magnitude and direction of the
15 correction.

This development may be embodied in such a way that provision is made of a manual setting and/or an automatic determination of the correction values by
20 scanning of a test film and comparison of the scanned values with desired values. In this case, provision may be made of the determination of the correction values for support points and the obtaining of the correction values for the further hue values by interpolation.

25 In another development, it is possible to take account of the non-linear film density by virtue of the fact that logarithmizers are connected upstream of the matrix and delogarithmizers are connected downstream of
30 the matrix.

In order to take account of different non-linearities in the colour channels, in the case of the arrangement according to the invention, it may be provided that the
35 correction values stored in the memories are furthermore dependent on the colour saturation in an adjustable manner.

Brief description of the drawing

An exemplary embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the drawing on the basis of a plurality of figures and is explained in more detail in the description below. In the figures:

Figure 1 schematically shows a chromatic circle, and

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of an arrangement according to the invention.

Description of the exemplary embodiment

In the case of the representation of colours that is known per se in accordance with Figure 1, each colour F can be represented by a vector whose magnitude corresponds to the colour saturation and whose angle corresponds to the hue. The chromatic circle contains all colours that can be represented, in particular the primary colours R, G, B and the intermediate colours Ye, Ma and Cy (yellow, magenta, cyan). The arrangement according to the invention can set and carry out a correction for each hue, which is represented for example by two arrows r and y in Figure 1. This correction can be carried out with the aid of the arrangement illustrated in Figure 2. If the colour saturation is furthermore taken into account during the correction, then it is also possible to set different corrections for different saturation values, which is symbolized in Figure 1 on the basis of the colours F1 to F3 and the arrows representing the correction.

Colour value signals R, G, B are fed to the arrangement according to Figure 2 via inputs 1, 2, 3. The correction is effected in a matrix comprising multipliers 4 to 12 and adders 13, 14, 15. For adaptation to the non-linear profile of the film

density, logarithmizers 17, 18, 19 are connected upstream of the matrix 16 and delogarithmizers 20, 21, 22 are connected downstream of the matrix 16.

5 Since signals that are greater than the predetermined range of values of the digital video signals may arise during the correction, limiters 23, 24, 25 are furthermore connected downstream of the matrix 16 and limit the video signals to a maximum value governed by
10 the respective quantization. The corrected colour value signals can be taken from outputs 26, 27, 28. The matrix 16 maps the following system of equations:

$$R_k = R.K_{rr} + G.K_{gr} + B.K_{br}$$

15 $G_k = R.K_{rg} + G.K_{gg} + B.K_{bg}$

$$B_k = R.K_{rb} + G.K_{gb} + B.K_{bb}$$

Correction values k_{rr} , k_{rg} , k_{rb} , k_{gr} , k_{gg} , k_{gb} , k_{br} , k_{bg} and k_{bb} for the coefficients are stored in nine
20 memories 31. The outputs of the memories 31 are connected via a respective one of the multipliers 32 to inputs of the multipliers 4 to 12 of the matrix 16.

In order that the correction values can be read from
25 the memories 31 in a manner dependent on the hue, the colour value signals R, G, B are firstly converted into colour difference signals CB, CR in a converter matrix 33. The said colour difference signals are then converted from Cartesian coordinates into polar
30 coordinates in a suitable converter 34. In this case, the angle represents the hue H and the magnitude represents the colour saturation S. The hue H is fed as a signal having a width of 12 bits to the address inputs of the memories 31. The colour saturation
35 signal - likewise having a width of 12 bits - is forwarded via a switch 35 to the multipliers 32, with the result that the correction values read from the memories 31 are reduced in the case of low colour

saturation.

The correction values read from the memories 31 have a width of 10 bits and can assume positive and negative values. The output signals of the multipliers 12 have a width of 12 bits, the sign being continued. The value 2048 is in each case added to the correction values krr, kgg and kbb after multiplication at 36, 37 and 38 for the purpose of forming the coefficients, while the remaining correction values serve directly as coefficients. This ensures that the matrix 16 is operated as a unit matrix if the correction values themselves are zero or are multiplied by zero. The colour value signals are then conducted unchanged through the matrix.